

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. A. HEATH, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday	\$12.00
One year, with Sunday	14.00
Six months, without Sunday	6.00
Six months, with Sunday	7.00
Three months, without Sunday	3.00
Three months, with Sunday	3.50
One month, without Sunday	1.00
One month, with Sunday	1.20

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THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449 Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Downing, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

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The issue of protection is inalienably

stronger and greater than any man, for it

concerns the prosperity of the present and

generations yet to come.—JAMES G. BLAINE.

DEMOCRATIC ticket, Cleveland and Thur-

man; platform, check to the front and brains

to the rear.

The indications are that the Democratic con-

vention will prefer an "old Roman" to an old

Republican.

It looks very much as if Governor Gray

would succeed in capturing second place

for Judge Thurman.

The Philadelphia Press of Saturday last

published a fine cut of General Harrison, ac-

companied with a handsome four-column

sketch of his life, character and services.

In the light of subsequent events the de-

feat of ex-Senator McDonald seems to have

been rather a costly victory for the Gray

boom. "Old Saddlebags" will be felt in St.

Louis.

The convention hall at St. Louis might be

decorated with the sentence from Cleveland's

letter of acceptance, recommending an

amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a

second term.

YOUR Uncle Joseph McDonald has not

been idle since the publication of his anti-

Gray manifesto. His tracks have been seen

in various quarters, and his work is visible all

along the line.

OUR New York special makes the distinc-

tion that the opposition that has so suddenly

and strongly arisen to Judge Gresham's nomi-

nation is to the Gresham movement, rather

than to the Judge himself.

THERE is an eternal fitness in the fact that

the arrangements for the St. Louis conven-

tion were made secondary to those for a beer-

drinking bout to be held in the same hall a

few days later. The Democratic party has

been playing second fiddle to the saloon busi-

ness for a long time.

COLONEL MATSON thinks the failure to

nominate Governor Gray at St. Louis "would

be a confession by the convention that Indis-

ana is an abandoned State." No; it would

only mean that the Democracy of Indiana are

abandoned, as everybody at all conversant

with the facts knows.

In the last campaign the fifth-throwing

against Grover Cleveland began and was con-

ducted by Democrats; and the same thing has

commenced again. The columns of Demo-

cratic newspapers are now being filled with

stories affecting the President that no self-

respecting Republican paper will repeat.

THE Trades Assembly of western Pennsylv-

ania, representing 60,000 workmen, yester-

day denounced the Mills bill. The free-

trade organs will now denounce these men as

ignorant, not knowing what is the best for

them. The pale-faced professors and the

bankrupts, who compose the free-trade party,

think they should be appointed guardians for

the millions of the intelligent American

workmen.

No one thing gave more of a metropolitan

air to Indianapolis and served to create a good

impression upon visitors during the recent

national convention than the presence in our

streets of the handsome new open cars. It

was a happy circumstance that the first in-

of a thoroughly American general, with all the wonderful energy and fertility of resources that characterize the Nation, and probably no better cavalry commander has ever taken the field." That compliment from the greatest of living strategists ought to be as good a tonic for the sick soldier as was the recent act of Congress making him General of the Army.

GENERAL HARRISON.

The faith of Indiana Republicans has come to a stage where hope may reasonably supplement it, with a strong belief in the probability of fruition. On this Monday morning, two weeks before the meeting of the representatives of the Republican party in Chicago, no man is being so much thought of, earnestly, seriously, favorably, in connection with the presidential nomination as Benjamin Harrison. The Journal has made no idle claim; the Harrison "boom" has not been filled with wind. What we say now is not mere assertion, but a fact that any candid man will concede to be true. Very little, if any, concentration could be made, except in the direction of opposition, so long as the probability of Mr. Blaine's candidacy remained. Remembering his splendid services and his matchless campaigns, the great majority of the Republican party still hoped that some contingency might occur that would again permit them to rally under his standard. But that now out of the way, and in a manner to add to the debt the Republican party owes its greatest leader, there is an earnest purpose to consider fairly and well the possibilities of the man who shall succeed him as the nominee of the great party of equal rights and equal protection. The sudden and conclusive withdrawal of Mr. Blaine naturally led to a few days of confusion, but within the past forty-eight hours, or more, there has been a steady increase in the consideration given to Indiana's chosen candidate. This is quite evident. The North American Review, the Eastern press, the talks of leading men and politicians, the drift of newspaper discussion, all point in the direction of Benjamin Harrison.

This has been the faith and the hope of Indiana Republicans from the first. They have favored General Harrison as their choice, not in antagonism to any one, but because they believed he possessed elements of strength that made him the most attractive and available man to be found. His claims have been modestly urged. He has been placed in opposition to nobody, and no one has been attacked in his behalf. His "boom" has had no adventitious aids behind it. No great newspapers have devoted themselves to his advocacy; no agents have traveled over the country importuning men for him; no "bureau" has been organized, neither have the delegates from other States been unfairly approached in his behalf. Modestly, quietly, in keeping with the character of the man, the friends of General Harrison have presented their reasons for believing that no man in the country is a more symmetrical, well-developed, thorough Republican; none more in sympathy with the vital principles of the party, none better able to exemplify them or to give an administration more soundly based upon them. There is no man better equipped for the presidency than Benjamin Harrison; none under whose leadership a more aggressive and brilliant campaign could be made. The Republicans of Indiana have felt perfectly certain that when the country and the convention should come to consider that the fifteen votes of Indiana were needful for success, or that it would be wise to have a campaign with the idea of carrying "the doubtful States," of which this is the chiefest of the three, exclusive of New York, that General Harrison would be the man universally accepted as most likely to secure them, while at the same time his candidacy would jeopard the loss of no Republican vote in any State. That condition of things has come about. The thought of the country is turning to General Harrison. The Republicans of the State continue to stand as firmly as they have stood, to be as enthusiastic as they have been, to urge by voice, by letter, by vote the nomination of their choice, all indications point to the nomination of Benjamin Harrison more certain than of any other man prominently named.

GOVERNOR GRAY AND THE WHITE CAPS.

The operations of the so-called "White Caps" in some of the southern counties of the State have reached a point that demands prompt action on the part of the State authorities. During the last year or two the Journal has repeatedly commented on the operations of the gang and called upon the Governor to see that the laws were enforced, and the State rescued from the disgrace that was being brought upon it, but so far as known nothing has been done. The Governor should have acted of his own motion long ago. The press has kept the public informed as to the facts of the case, and even if he has not been officially appealed to for aid in enforcing the laws he cannot be ignorant that a state of things has existed for many months which demanded some action on his part. It is easy enough for him to say that the local authorities should deal with the evil and not to plead the lack of specific power on his part to act. The local authorities have done nothing, and are doing nothing. It is the Governor's duty to see that the laws are enforced, and it is absurd to say the Constitution gives him no power to do anything but sit with folded hands while the State is scandalized and disgraced at home and abroad by the notorious, persistent and defiant violation of law. It is such occasions as this that mark the difference between a mere figurehead and a man, between an official who meets responsibility at the threshold and one who dodges it altogether. It is indeed too late for Governor Gray to meet this responsibility at the threshold, for it has been pursuing and confronting him for a year past, but it is not too late for him to give at least tardy proof that he has some proper conception of the duties of his office and a little regard for the reputation of the State. The boldness of the "White Caps" has increased by impunity, and the field of their operations has spread from Harrison

into Crawford, Orange and Spencer counties.

They seem to have taken the execution of law and the regulation of morals into their own hands. Obnoxious persons of both sexes are taken from their homes at night and scourged or mutilated. That some or all of these persons are vicious, shiftless or lazy is not to the point. They are under the law and entitled to its protection. In Spencer county, according to a dispatch in yesterday's Journal, the regulators have issued a proclamation of warning against several classes which the editors of the four weekly papers published in the county are required to print under pain of punishment if they decline. The local authorities are either incompetent or terrorized, and it would not be far amiss to say the same of the State authorities. The Governor could better afford to abandon his vice-presidential boom to its fate than leave the State another day under the disgrace of a paralyzed executive. He needs to be represented in Spencer county much more than he does at St. Louis. A man who seeks office should prove himself worthy of it.

UNFAIR METHODS.

Probably the Chicago Tribune wishes that it had not done so. It asks the Journal for a bill of particulars as to its attacks upon General Harrison. It is not necessary to give one. The editor of that paper cannot read his exchanges nor without finding from all quarters the severest denunciation of the course of his paper and of one or two others that have sided with it in its unwise and unfair course. Attacks upon all other candidates, especially upon Mr. Blaine, John Sherman and General Harrison have been the stock in trade of the Chicago bureau; agents have been sent out all over the country to manufacture the most preposterous stories of the strength of Judge Gresham, in whose name it has been conducted, while Indiana and Ohio have been specially reserved for the scattering broadcast of the wildest assertions, the hope being to stampede these States' support of John Sherman and Gen. Harrison. Indiana has been particularly selected for this sort of work. The bureau has had unlimited money and very strong organization, headed by shrewd political workers, such as George R. Davis, Senator Farwell, George M. Pullman and others. The stories circulated about the sentiment of Indiana, the efforts to divide the Indiana delegation, to induce the thirty men from this State to show themselves dishonorable tricksters, unworthy the trust reposed in them, have been unparalleled in politics. We print this morning from the Plymouth Republican, the exposure of one piece of work—that which affected Mr. Simons, and Mr. Crumacker, and Mr. Clem Studebaker, who were represented as having said, or of having it said for them by confidential friends, that they would only vote for General Harrison as a compliment, but would use their influence and their votes, after the first ballot, for Judge Gresham. The Journal has printed only such articles, from reputable and leading Republican sources, as were necessary to demonstrate that the claims of the extraordinary strength of Judge Gresham were exaggerated, if not utterly baseless. We were forced to this by the persistent attacks, both open and insidious, that were and are being made to debauch the sentiment of Indiana and to seduce its delegation to Chicago. Early last week the Chicago Tribune claimed that 23 of the 30 delegates from this State were only waiting a chance to break away from General Harrison, and on Saturday this number had been increased to 26, there being but "four implacables," as the Tribune was pleased to call some gentlemen honored with its epithet. The Journal is pleased to be able to say that it thinks this style of campaigning has about had its day, and that even the Chicago Tribune now wishes it had not done so. The Journal believes that the Chicago convention will assemble with the earnest purpose of deliberating calmly and wisely, selecting that man who shall seem to be the best fitted at all points to give reasonable promise of Republican success in November. The few days yet to intervene will not be spent in such a way as to develop antagonisms or imperil the harmony of the party. Wisdom will prevail over unwisdom. Newspapers that are devoted more to Republicanism than personalism, more to principle than pecuniary profit or political chicane and malice, will fill their columns with fair and candid arguments for the man of their choice, or charitably though earnestly attempt to prove the possible weakness of other candidates. Out of a fair and friendly discussion, nominees will come who will be heartily and unanimously supported by every Republican from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf.

INDIANAPOLIS wants electric light. All

efforts to throw dust in the eyes of the Council

and of the public should be thwarted. Indianapolis

is on the up-grade, and it should be so kept.

Electric lighting will be a great advertisement

to outsiders, and a thing of beauty and a joy

forever to the 130,000 people now living within

its borders. With a street-railway management

that seems to have some idea of catering to the wants of the city, and providing

first-class accommodations, the addition of electric

lighting would help the "boom" in which

everybody is interested. Let us have electric

lights, and have them as soon as possible.

MR. JOSEPH MEDILL, editor of the Chicago

Tribune, has been having a talk with "Gath"

about his, Medill's, movement for the nomi-

nation of Judge Gresham, and in it he tells Gath that he will give him "some historic parallels." Going back to 1860 Mr. Medill states that Illinois, being then for Mr. Lincoln, received the first break from Indiana, and then says:

"Now, Indiana had a boom of its own, just as it has at the present time, ostensibly for Senator Harrison. They had rather coddled Henry S. Lane as an Indiana favorite. In order to get Lane out of the road it was necessary to make some promises. At that time I was not a first-hand participant in the business, but I was close by and was a friend of Lincoln, and had information of all that was going on promptly. Among the persons who saw the Indiana delegation were J. K. Dubois, of Springfield, Mr. O. M. Hatch, who held one of the State offices, and N. B. Judd. I think when I saw Dr. Ray after the Indiana men had been brought together at the Tremont

House, then the largest hotel in Chicago, he

said to me, 'We are going to have Indiana for

old Abe, sure.' 'How did you get it?' 'By

the Lord,' said he. 'We promised them every-

thing they asked. We promised to see

Smith put into the Cabinet.' Now, that was

true."

Is this "historic" Mr. Medill? Are the Illi-

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The following is from a Decoration day ad-

dress delivered at Louisville by Rabbi Moses,

for many years a resident of the South:

"The destruction of Jerusalem divides into

inconceivable consequences the terrible con-

sequences which the discomfiture of the armies

of the North would have brought in its train.

Slavery, with its horrors and abominations,

degrading alike to master and serf, would have

been perpetuated, and if not perpetuated, it

would have for centuries desecrated and dis-

figured the face of the South; a common-

wealth would have risen; a republic in assem-

bling, but in reality a fanatical and narrow oligarchy,

with slavery for its corner-stone. Ere the na-

tion had celebrated her hundredth birthday the

would have been dismembered at first into two

parts, and later on into more and more separated

States. Malignant animosities and mutual hates

would have subsisted between the States. Every

ten or fifteen years wars would have broken

out between them. Standing armies would

have had to be maintained. All the evils of

militarism, which now vex the old world,

would have come to plague and imperil the

new. The industrial and progressive spirit of

American civilization would have been sup-

planted by the vainglorious and wasteful spirit

of military ambition."

FOLLOWING is the official order of General

Sheridan's promotion earned on the day of his

famous ride:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 1864."

"That for personal gallantry, military skill,

and just confidence in the courage and patriot-

ism of his troops displayed by Philip H. Sheri-

dan, on the 19th of October at Cedar Run, where,

under the blessings of Providence, his re-

outed army was reorganized, a great national

disaster was averted, and a brilliant victory

achieved, and in recognition of his services,

in thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed

major-general in the United States army, to

rank as such from the 8th of November, 1864.

"By order of the President."

"E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Who is President of the French Republic at

this time? J. S. C.

WABASH, Ind., June 1.

Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot.

POLITICAL NOTES.

ALGER, of Michigan, is said to be "solid"

with the Irish National Land League.

WASHINGTON Post: Cleveland and Thurman

and not Thurman and Cleveland. Great Scott!

OMAHA World: If Gresham reads the Chicago

Tribune, he must get very tired of himself.

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